THE REHEARS

ment, and Exposing the Mischiefs of Liberty.

2. His Method of Answering the Rehearfal, as to ther being no King in Israel.

3. Of the King of Babel.

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4. Of the Kings of the People, upon the Division of Nations.

Of Gen. xi. 2, 3. Go to, let us make Brick, &c.

6. Of the Interruptions in the Royal Lines fince Noah.

His Snares, and the Observator's Slips.

8. His Defence of Some body, who was not Accus'd.

9 His Partiality against the Church of England.

10 An Equitable Defence of the Clergy.

11. The Fallbood of his Stories against them. And his Accusing them in the egon the relievation of w

12. With his Excuse for it, in his Hymn to Peace,

13. Modeftly Retorted upon Himself.

SATURDAY, Ang. 10. 1706. 1 18 51 10015 17970

(1.) Country-rx. VOU shew'd in your Last, Master, how Mr. De Foe own'd is to be a Contradiction to suppose a Time when People were without any Government. And yet in the same Breath he goes about to Prove it, and fays, The SCRIPTURE is Plain in it. You have shew'd the Scripture he Aims at to be nothing to the Purpose which he brings it. But rather to Inferr the Necessity of Kingly Government, and the Misery that Attends the want of a King, which is, for Every Man to do what is Right in his own Eyes. And that is utter Confusion. Because it is the Utmost Extent of Liberty.

(2.) But, Master, was ther no Govern-ment at all at that time when there was no

King in Ifrael?

Rehearfal. This man Pretends to Answer me. And fays in the Beginning of his Re-view of the 13th last Month, Vol. 3. N. 84. which he put out as an Abstract of his Great Book against Jure Divino, and there he says of me (hosides colling me Santana) he fays of me (befides calling me Satur and Malicious Wretch) Having debated at large bis JURE DIVINO Principles, in the Book bearing that Title, and now finish'd, &c. To this Book (then Preparing) he Refer'd last Summer, when I went through an Historical Deduction of Government from the Beginning, he Reserv'd his Answer to this Mighty Work now finish'd. And here he Repeats the Ob-he thinks fit to fay fomething to them. Otherwise, let Him and his Cause fall under that Contempt they Justly Deserve. And as to the Government of the Jews from Josua to Saul, it is shew'd Num. 73,74.

(3.) Country-m. He asks, p. 334. Who was King when the Tower of Babel was built? And fays, I wou'd be Glad the Antagonists wou'd

tell me this. So that it feems he thought this

west of to borts M

a Choaking Question.

Rehearf. What if I cou'd not tell who was King so long ago? Wou'd it therefore follow, That there was no King then, nor any Government in the World? For that Remember still is the Question.
But as to what he Asks, let him look to

Gen. x. 10. And he will find that Bubel was the beginning of the Kingdom of Nim-rod. And then he need not go far to find who was King of Babel

(4.) Country-m. He asks in the next words, When God scatter'd the People, who were the

Kings of every seperate Band?

Kehears. In the Division of the Nations of the whole Earth, He (God) set a Ruler over every People. And every one of their Names is set down in the xth of Genesis. This lat large Infilled upon Num. 62. 64. 66. to which he has given no Answer. Only Repeats the Objection again.

(5.) Country-m. He next Quotes Gen. xi. 3. When they faid, Go to, let us make Brick, &c.

Rehears. This very Text, quoted by Mr. Lock, is Answer'd Num. 66. § 3.

(8.) Country-m. Then he Objects, and makes Harangue upon it, That the Heredisary Lines of all these Primitive Kings have been Interrupted. And thence wou'd Infer no Di-vine Right in Kings now. Rehears. That same Objection is Particu-

larly Consider'd in my Num. 66: § 4. And made so Plain, as not to Admit of any

Reply.

(7.) Country-m. Then he says, The Malicious Wretch (that is your self, Master) turns the Agument to the Royal Line of England, either designing to draw me into a Snare, or presuming, I shall Shun the Debate, for fear of Using too much Freedom.

Rehears. He and the Observator are mightily

Afraid of Slips and Snares! Of which I gave the Reason, Num. 122. Ther is a

Bundle of Treason Lurking in their Hearts against the Royal Line of England. Other-wise why shou'd they be Atraid of Using too much Freedom? Verily, lest some of it shou'd Burst out! And it has Burst out very Plentifully as I have shew'd. And they know not what time or other they may be Caught in this Snare.

(8.) Country-m. Ther is nothing in the Rest of this Review (except what you have taken notice of before) but a Confident Afferting, without any Proof. Therefore I'll trouble you with no more of it. Only at the End he Defends Some Body he fays

you mean from some Scandal or other.

Rehears. This was Guilty Conscience! I nam'd neither Person nor Thing, nor told any Story of any Body. I was Blaming Mr. De Foe for his Scandalous Treatment of the Clergy, and faid, We cou'd make Reprizals upon the Differers, if we cou'd give our felves Leave to make use of that Vile and Un-Christian Method of Casting Personal Restlections upon Men, as to their Private Conversations. To which he presently Replys, Three things defend the Character, and cover the Fault of the Person he means.

Country-m. That was like a Man in our Street, who seeing a Mobb go by, Crying out a Whore a Whore, laid one of them over the Head with his Broom-stick, and said, you Rogue, what makes you Abuse my Wise? But what were the Three things which he says Desend the Character, and De Foe for his Scandalous Treatment of the

which he says Defend the Charafter and cover the Fault of the Person he means?

Rebears, 1, A good Reputation before. 2, A Surprize into the Crime. 3. A fincere Repentance after it.

Country-m. I think this is very Charitable. And ought to Cover the Fault of a Personal

(9.) Rehearf. I think fo too. But the Un-Charitableness I charge him with, and the visible Partiality, is, That he will not make any of these Allowances to any Failings of the Clergy, but Referves them only for the Non-Cons. He says, in the next words, Let him shew me such a Person among all the SACRED Race in this Nations, and if ever my Pen call'd that Mans Infirmities to Mind, Pll make it do Penance by an Eternal Silence, and he shall never in Print hear more of D. F

Country-m. Then among All the Sacred Race (as he in Ridicule calls the Clergy) whom he has vilely Traduc'd, he allows neither Reputation, Surprize, nor Rependance, to any One of them, for any Personal Failing he may be Guilty of! This is a hard Sentence indeed! And shews a wondrous Deal of Charity!

(10.) Rehears. Among so great a Number of Men as the Clergy of England, no doubt ther are Personal Infirmities. For they are Men Subject to like Passions as We. But in the General, and in Proportion to the Laity, they are, as they ought to be, of the Strictest Lives, and most Exemplary Piety of any in the Nation. This cannot escape any Observer. And since Mr. Re Foe Points his Salyr mostly against the Inferior Clergy, if he minded their Reformation more than Scandal, and to throw Dire upon the Church, he wou'd Inform against them to their Bishops, where Remedy might be had; Instead of Blazoning them in his Lampoon through the Nation, where Truth and Falshood go down both alike. But Ham was not afraid to look upon his Father's Nakedness. And he had his Reward!

(11.) Yet he has had this Ill (or Good) Luck, That most of his Sentence de la against the Clergy have been Detected to be Apparently False. Therefore in his Hyme to Peace he gives Horrid Characters of them, and a Dash—— That none is have met with know whom he means.
And from such Characters, so Given, he Inters a General Charge, to make the English Clergy a Proverbial Jest to Foraign Na-

(12.) Country m. O. No. He fays it is only Left they might become such a 76!!

And that he Conceals their Names out of

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his Respect to the Clergy!

Rehears. Wonderfull indeed! For it has the Desir'd Effect of making the Clergy VILE in the Eyes of the People. And then he keeps himself Secure from Detection.

And Foraigners will think that this A or B—— are Clergy-Men well known among us! So the Scandal Runs! And all this is only Lest our Clergy should be made Scandalous! They are much Oblig'd to his Love!

(13.) Country-m. Let him take a Smile of it, to fee how he Likes it. It is as if I shou'd say to him, I'll let the World know, my Dear Friend, what a Rogue you are— Lest some body else shou'd find out—And I'll say I could tell 100 more of the court of the say of the sa your Rogueries, only lest you shou'd be made a Proverbial Jest, and have a History made of you, call'd the Second Edition of,

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